



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

revealing their internal structure still remains unwritten.

EDWARD W. BERRY

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Fish Stories. By CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER and DAVID STAR JORDAN. New York, Henry Holt and Co. American Nature Series.

A most readable book indeed is this by Holder and Jordan, interesting alike to the lover of angling, the lover of nature and the lover of good stories. A few short historical chapters, by way of introduction, put us in touch with the tellers of "fish stories" from Jonah down to John Hance, including such famous raconteurs as Pliny, Olaus Magnus, Sir John Mandeville and Izaak Walton, while a selection of the best of the classical yarns leaves the reader in a proper spirit of appreciation for the modern ones that follow.

But it must not be supposed that the book is entirely a record of prevarication. On the contrary, it contains much more of perfectly good natural history, told in such a manner that the unscientific reader can easily grasp it, yet losing nothing in scientific accuracy thereby—a rather unusual combination in nature books. The untruths which serve as a spicing for the work, are such "whoppers" that even the most guileless and credulous reader will have no difficulty in distinguishing them as fiction.

Instructive and entertaining chapters treat of the occurrence, life histories and habits of the various trouts and salmons, the seal, the deep-sea fishes, coral-reef fishes, etc. In discussing the flying fishes, the authors support the view that the propelling force comes from the movements of the tail just as the fish is leaving the water, and that the paired fins act after the manner of an aeroplane. The scientific world is by no means agreed upon this point, as the authors admit, and many good observers are equally as insistent that the fins are moved in flight so rapidly as to deceive the eye ordinarily.

There is much information on the larger fishes of the sea that will clear up the hazy notions of the uninitiated, and a chapter is well devoted to the sea-serpent. This classical animal, which has given rise to more mis-

understanding and downright prevarication than perhaps any other animal, is shown to be, under certain circumstances, a figment of the imagination induced by over-indulgence in the favorite "bait" of fishermen. The other class of stories is shown to be due to the misconceptions of untrained observers upon obtaining a partial view of various marine animals. The great "oar fish" (*Regalecus*), a long ribbon-like form with a high frill-like dorsal fin, which reaches a length of at least 22 feet, and occurs in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, is no doubt largely to blame for these stories. The much smaller sea-snakes, and perhaps some other elongated forms may also be responsible in part.

While the authors give us the benefit of their experience in angling for various sorts of fishes, they at the same time protest strongly against the practise of "pot-hunters" among fishermen, who take large numbers for the sake of a record, and, being unable to make use of them, allow them to rot on the bank. "Trout-hogs, we call them, but in doing so we owe apologies to the relatively well-behaved swine."

We can not help wishing there were more such books treating authoritatively of other animals in this delightful manner, imparting so much reliable information and at the same time affording the reader so much pleasure.

R. C. O.

The Freshwater Aquarium and its Inhabitants. By OTTO EGGELING and FREDERICK EHRENBERG. New York, Henry Holt and Co.

Some idea of the popularity of the standing aquarium as an object of study and means of recreation is afforded by the number of recent books bearing on the subject. The reviewer is aware of something like a dozen such issued within the past decade. The most recent of these, and the one under discussion, is largely a compilation simplified for the beginner, and professes to be "a guide for the amateur aquarist."

There is some good advice to the beginner concerning the form, placing, bottom, planting